

my observations are necessarily incomplete; but there must be many field-naturalists to whom the subject is not new, and who would be able to give trustworthy information about many of the birds that I have been obliged to leave for others to deal with.

XXXIX.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

No. XXVIII. (June 29th, 1895.)

THE twenty-seventh meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 19th of June, 1895.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S.

Members present:—E. BIDWELL, F. E. BLAAUW, W. E. DE WINTON, W. GRAHAM, Major A. P. LOYD, E. NEALE, R. NESHAM, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, FRANK PENROSE, DIGBY PIGOTT, C.B., Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), R. BOWDLER SHARPE (*Editor*), E. CAVENDISH TAYLOR, Major HORACE TERRY, W. B. TEGETMEIER.

Visitors: Dr. DREWITT, HERBERT DRUCE, Heef RENESSE VAN DUIVENBODE, Dr. JORDAN, HENRY STEVENS.

Mr. W. B. TEGETMEIER exhibited a very curious variety of the Common Rook, with white tips to nearly every feather of the body. This specimen was one of several similarly marked young birds procured in the same rookery during the last spring.

Mr. E. BIDWELL exhibited an egg of the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), from Iceland: from the collection of Baron d'Hamonville, and formerly in the collection of Count Raoul de Beracé.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited skins of some new species of birds discovered by Mr. John Whitehead in the mountains of Lepanto in Northern Luzon. They were described by Mr. Grant as follows:—

SCOPS WHITEHEADI, sp. n.

Maximus. Similis *S. everetti*, sed valdè major, et digitis basaliter plumis densè vestitis. Long. tot. maris 10 poll., alæ 7·4, tarsi 1·65. Long. tot. fœm. 11·4, alæ 8, tarsi 1·9.

RHINOMYIAS INSIGNIS, sp. n.

Magnitudine *S. gularis*, sed superciliis et gutture purè albis, necnon pectore summo et corporis lateribus lætè ferrugineis distinguenda. Long. tot. 6·4 poll., alæ 3·5.

LUSCINIOLA SEEBOHMI, sp. n.

L. similis *L. mandellii*, sed primariis tertio, quarto et quinto subæqualibus et longissimis: culmine magis brunnescente: hypochondriis grisescenti-brunneis nec fulvescenti-brunneis. Long. tot. 5·8 poll., alæ 2, tarsi 0·75.

BRACHYPTERYX POLIOGYNA, sp. n.

B. similis *B. erythrogynæ*, Sharpe, sed saturatior: long. tot. 5·5 poll., alæ 2·6, tarsi 1·25. ♀ omnino diversa, genis guttureque toto rufescenti-fulvis, præpectore dilutiore fulvo: long. tot. 5·4, alæ 2·5, tarsi 1·2.

PSEUDOTHARRHALEUS, gen. n.

Genus generi '*Androphilo*' affine, sed rectricibus 12, nec 10, longioribus et acuminatis distinguendum.

Typus sit

PSEUDOTHARRHALEUS CAUDATUS, sp. n.

Umbrinus: gutture albo, hujus et pectoris lateribus griseis: hypochondriis umbrinis. Long. tot. 7·5 poll., alæ 2·45, tarsi 1.

ZOSTEROPS AUREILORIS, sp. n.

Z. similis *Z. luzonica*, sed loris lætè aureo-flavis distinguenda. Long. tot. 4·5 poll., alæ 2·05, tarsi 1·5.

PYRRHULA LEUCOGENYS, sp. n.

P. pileo nigro: notæo sordidè olivascenti-brunneis: gastræo olivascenti-brunneo, pallidiore: subcaudalibus fulvis: genis posticis et regione paroticâ albis. Long. tot. 6·5 poll., alæ 3·1, tarsi 0·75.

BATRACHOSTOMUS MICRORHYNCHUS, sp. n.

Similis *B. septimo*, Tweedd., et *B. menagei*, B. & W., et eodem modo marmoratus, sed rostro debili et multo minore faciliè distinguendus. Culm. 0·75 poll. (nec 1·05 in *B. menagei*, 1·15 in *B. septimo*), alæ 5·2, tarsi 0·7.

PRIONITURUS MONTANUS, sp. n.

P. similis P. verticali, Sharpe, sed pileo postico nucaque saturatè gramineo-viridibus, vix quam notæum reliquum lætioribus: genis et facie laterali cyaneis. Long. tot. 12·4 poll., alæ 6·3, tarsi 0·65.

MR. OGILVIE-GRANT made some further remarks on *Oceanodroma cryptoleucura* from the Salvage Islands. (See above, p. 383.)

DR. BOWDLER SHARPE described three more species represented in Dr. Donaldson Smith's collection from Somaliland:—

SERINUS DONALDSONI, sp. n.

Similis *S. capistrato*, sed subtùs concolor, gutture minimè maculato: hypochondriis nigro striolatis: fronte viridi, pileo concolore, angustè nigro striolato: superciliis latis flavis: notæo viridi, plumis nigro medialiter striatis: uropygio lætè flavo distinguendus. Long. tot. 6·2 poll., culm. 0·55, alæ 3·3, caudæ 2·55, tarsi 0·66.

SERINUS MACULICOLLIS, sp. n.

S. hypochondriis distinctè nigro striolatis: gulâ albidâ, torque gutturali nigro maculato insignis. Long. tot. 4·3 poll., alæ 2·6.

CRATEROPUS SMITHII, sp. n.

C. similis C. hartlaubi, et uropygio albo, sed loris et regione periophthalmicâ albis, plumis gutturalibus et pectoralibus cinereis, nec brunneis, squamulatim albido marginatis. Long. tot. 10·2 poll., alæ 4·15, caudæ 4·5, tarsi 1·3.

THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited an adult male of *Paradisornis rudolphi* from the Owen Stanley Mountains, two adult males of *Amblyornis inornata* with unusually large crests, and two immature males of *Parotia carolæ*. Judging from the similarity of the young males to adult females in

the two allied species, *Parotia seppennis* and *P. lawesi*, it was evident that the same identity of plumage would be found in the immature males and adult females of *P. carolæ*. The young male birds of the latter species had the back, wing-coverts, and rump olive-brown, the outer half of the primaries and secondaries chestnut-rufous, the inner half of these quills and tail being dark brown. The breast, flanks, and thighs were rufous buff, barred with black. The adult plumage had already been assumed on the head.

Mr. SCLATER exhibited three beautifully-made skins of *Falco richardsoni* of North America (♂, ♂, ♀) obtained in Lorimer County, Colorado, in December 1891 and February 1892, and transmitted to Mr. Sclater by Mr. W. E. Brooks for examination. There was at present only one specimen (♂ jr.) of this rare Falcon in the British Museum.

Mr. SCLATER also exhibited a nest and two eggs of the Pale Rock-Martin, *Ptyonoprogne obsoleta* (see Sharpe & Wyatt, Monogr. Hirund. vol. i. pl. xvi.), which he had taken on the 25th February last from a ledge of rock in the smaller rock-temple of Abu Simbel, Upper Egypt. The eggs appeared to be quite fresh, but one of them had been unfortunately broken on the journey home. The nest consisted almost entirely of feathers mixed with a few dry hay-straws; it was very loosely made and placed on a slight basis of dry mud.

Mr. F. E. BLAAUW gave an account of the nesting of a pair of Rufous Tinamous (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) in his garden at 'sGraveland. Five eggs were laid in a slight nest made by the male, and four young ones hatched. Incubation was undertaken entirely by the cock bird, which only left the nest to feed. The cock also took entire charge of the young brood, but it had not been found necessary to remove the hen from his company. The fact of the male's incubation had already been recorded by Mr. Bartlett (see P. Z. S. 1868, p. 114), but it was interesting to have it confirmed. In 'Argentine Ornithology' (vol. ii. p. 110) the question had been left unsettled by Messrs. Sclater and Hudson.